

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1856. NO. 9.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAS. L. CORNETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly
attended to.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 4, 1856—1314½, WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
The undersigned having been
elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the
Town of New Hanover, at the December Term of the County
Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention
to all business in that line entrusted to him.

GEORGE W. BOURDEAUX,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. J.
219-14

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,
PRINCESS STREET UNDER ADAMS BROS. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
feb—36-14

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER, especially informed
of the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his
line. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT,
PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK,
PIPE BRICK.

N. B. T. Distiller of Turpentine, he is prepared to
put up Still at a reasonable price.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Sewing, Patent Medicines, &c., corner of Front and
Market street, immediately opposite Shaw's stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. H. MCKOY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER and FOR-
MERLY AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores
and other produce.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

MCCALEB & BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GRO-
CERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

H. H. HAGGAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of
Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST
IRON, BRONZE, &c., for CEMETERIES, &c. Speci-
mens of Patterns can be seen.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country.

Orders through the Post Office will receive

prompt attention.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 25—34-14.

HENRY BURKHARDT,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF,
WINE, &c., of the Indian Chief, &c. MARKET,
N. B. Second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 7, 1855—27-14.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE
public, that he has just opened the store formerly
occupied by Mr. H. H. Haggaugh, in the adjoining
part of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do
well in giving him a call.

He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domes-
tic Liquors, such as Whiskey, Brandy and Gin.

April 21.

W. H. CUTLAR,
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will
henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court
House, in WILMINGTON, and practice in co-partnership in the
county of New Hanover.

Having given his clients in the adjoining coun-
ties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the
circuit, and can always be found at the office.

July 25, 1856—4-14.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten
years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate,
each. \$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper and lower, each. 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the
natural. 5 00
A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, 2 00
Repairing, and destroying the nerve, 2 00
Extracting, tooth. 50 cts to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every
operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth im-
planted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and re-
modelled after the gums have shrunk, without additional
cost.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-14

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to make and put up
Marble Monuments, Mantles, Hearths, &c. of the best Quality,
French, Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c. of the best Quality,
American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style
or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any
establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for, inclosing family lots,
500 ft. to 1000 ft. up to 1000 ft. to 1000 ft.

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Carrollton,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON, WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. C. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOV. 4th, 1856.

Will our friends everywhere, East and West, North and South, send us the returns immediately they will confer a great favour and enable us to announce the result in the State and throughout the Union by the issue of Friday next.

The Closing of the Canvass.—*Election Tuesday next, November 4th, 1856.*

On Tuesday next, November 4th, the election for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held throughout the country.

The canvass draws to a close, the issues are definitely fixed—so are the opinions of most, if not all of our readers. This is our last opportunity to address the great majority of our subscribers spread throughout Eastern North Carolina, and in some of the Western Counties, for before another issue of our weekly paper, the die will have been cast and the contest decided for good or for evil. We would not if we could, indulge in any mere party slang or electioneering clap-trap. The occasion forbids it.—

We have cheering news from Sampson. Hertford Democracy are aroused. They will have a fine meeting at Clinton on Monday. Sampson must be true to herself and Robeson and Cumberland and Richmond also.

And our old Cape Fear District county of Onslow, we expect to hear glorious news from her.

And Wayne and Edgecombe and Nash—they poll an immense Democratic vote, and any apathy would be severely felt. We beg of them to remember this and above themselves.

The word is action! action!—Go to the polls, stir up the voters and a most glorious victory is ours.—Look to your tickets, see that they have the names of the electors as they are to be found at the head of the Democratic paper.

and we have called attention to them, but how feebly could we present them. We have done our best.

The Missouri Compromise was a wrong from the first; but the North, which had reaped all its advantages, first violated it—first refused to ratify it and extend its principle to the Pacific. It then became worse than a wrong—it became a curse—the North had repudiated it, and its repeal was demanded by every principle of honor and justice to the South, and now we stand upon our rights in the territories, equal and free, as the Constitution provides. For abiding by the Missouri Compromise as long as honor allowed, and when it could no longer be maintained with honor to the South, or even the appearance of justice, for repealing it, and claiming the full rights of the South in all the territories, the Democratic party is assailed, its noble candidates are traduced. Will Southern men join their traducers and assailants?

Let us call attention to two features of the above. In the first place it sets at rest the assertion so often put forward, that the bill confers political power in the Territory, upon any class of persons who owe no allegiance to the United States. No man by virtue of the bill could vote who had not sworn allegiance, who had not taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States. The second feature to which we wish to direct attention is that conferring upon the Legislative assembly the right of prescribing the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections. It is contended that men of foreign birth are the foes of slavery in Kansas. Now, it is notorious that the first Legislative Assembly elected in Kansas was ultra pro-slavery—it is seen that with that body rested the power of prescribing the future qualifications of voters. Had that Assembly apprehended any danger from these men, would they not have altered and abridged the right of voting, originally conferred upon men not full citizens, but who had simply declared their intention to become such, and taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States? But they did no such thing, and we have it personally from Col. Whittle's own lips that the great majority of foreign born residents in the territory have gone and continue to go with the South in the struggles which divide the territory. Col. Whittle is a Southern man, the delegate to Congress who was ousted from his seat by the Black Republicans and recently re-elected by the people of Kansas.

What monstrous powers are conferred upon the Legislature of Kansas, as to constitute this terrible "Squatter Sovereignty!"—this foolish electioneering bug-bear to scare political children withal? Simply this: "That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

We next propose to glance at that feature of the Kansas bill which establishes and defines the powers of the judiciary of the Territory, which provides that writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy.

This, in connection with the other provisions of the bill, constitutes, in effect, the well-known Clayton Compromise—a compromise, or rather principle of Compromise, which received the approval of Mr. Calhoun himself. The Territory, when to be admitted, can form any Constitution it pleases, so far as the inclusion or exclusion of slavery is concerned, and shall be admitted into the Union with such Constitution; while, in the meantime, the title to slave property is placed under the protection of the Constitution, and an appeal allowed from the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all questions involving the title to such property.

We come next to that portion of the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, declaring "That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and territories, as recognised by the Legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

We have now gone carefully over all the essential points of the Kansas bill, bearing upon the question of Slavery and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as also the Democratic doctrine upon the subject. We have taken no garbled newspaper or stump speech statement for authority, but have had the Congressional Globe before us, and quoted therefrom faithfully. We will now proceed to consider the matter in another light, with a different object and from a new point of view. To contrast this bill with our enemies at the North, and yielding no ground in obedience to anti-slavery dictation, as was undoubtedly done by the party that nominated Mr. Fillmore. For it is notorious that the South fought for the 12th section, and the North coolly insisted that that must "go by the board," and the South succumbed to this dictation—a party in her midst was wheeled round into direct antagonism to a measure in support of which her representatives, in the proportion of eight to one, had manfully fought the hordes of abolition—the cry of "squatter sovereignty," "reckless and unwise," and such like were raised, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is now denounced through the length and breadth of the South, by orators and presses, not one of whom is prepared to come before a Southern people and advocate the restoration of that restriction, the repeal of which they so much depurate. These denunciations are aimless and oblique—they point to no measure, no course of policy—they are mere denunciations, dividing the South for partisan purposes at a time when patriotism would dictate union and a concert of action.

We have now before us the "Bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," a bill through which we have searched in vain for any ground for the outcry which has been made since February by the supporters of Fillmore and Donelson. The bill organizing Kansas, after prescribing its limits, declares that it is created a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and that, when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." Nothing very wrong in this, we think—all must admit that this embodies the true principle.

Subsequent sections refer to the Indians—to the officers of the territory, etc., until we come to the qualifications for voting, wherein it is prescribed that "Every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

Let us call attention to two features of the above. In the first place it sets at rest the assertion so often put forward, that the bill confers political power in the Territory, upon any class of persons who owe no allegiance to the United States. No man by virtue of the bill could vote who had not sworn allegiance, who had not taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States. The second feature to which we wish to direct attention is that conferring upon the Legislative assembly the right of prescribing the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections. It is contended that men of foreign birth are the foes of slavery in Kansas. Now, it is notorious that the first Legislative Assembly elected in Kansas was ultra pro-slavery—it is seen that with that body rested the power of prescribing the future qualifications of voters. Had that Assembly apprehended any danger from these men, would they not have altered and abridged the right of voting, originally conferred upon men not full citizens, but who had simply declared their intention to become such, and taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States? But they did no such thing, and we have it personally from Col. Whittle's own lips that the great majority of foreign born residents in the territory have gone and continue to go with the South in the struggles which divide the territory. Col. Whittle is a Southern man, the delegate to Congress who was ousted from his seat by the Black Republicans and recently re-elected by the people of Kansas.

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We have now gone carefully over all the essential points of the Kansas bill, bearing upon the question of Slavery and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as also the Democratic doctrine upon the subject. We have taken no garbled newspaper or stump speech statement for authority, but have had the Congressional Globe before us, and quoted therefrom faithfully. We will now proceed to consider the matter in another light, with a different object and from a new point of view. To contrast this bill with our enemies at the North, and yielding no ground in obedience to anti-slavery dictation, as was undoubtedly done by the party that nominated Mr. Fillmore. For it is notorious that the South fought for the 12th section, and the North coolly insisted that that must "go by the board," and the South succumbed to this dictation—a party in her midst was wheeled round into direct antagonism to a measure in support of which her representatives, in the proportion of eight to one, had manfully fought the hordes of abolition—the cry of "squatter sovereignty," "reckless and unwise," and such like were raised, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is now denounced through the length and breadth of the South, by orators and presses, not one of whom is prepared to come before a Southern people and advocate the restoration of that restriction, the repeal of which they so much depurate. These denunciations are aimless and oblique—they point to no measure, no course of policy—they are mere denunciations, dividing the South for partisan purposes at a time when patriotism would dictate union and a concert of action.

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Subsequent sections refer to the Indians—to the officers of the territory, etc., until we come to the qualifications for voting, wherein it is prescribed that "Every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

Let us call attention to two features of the above. In the first place it sets at rest the assertion so often put forward, that the bill confers political power in the Territory, upon any class of persons who owe no allegiance to the United States. No man by virtue of the bill could vote who had not sworn allegiance, who had not taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States. The second feature to which we wish to direct attention is that conferring upon the Legislative assembly the right of prescribing the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections. It is contended that men of foreign birth are the foes of slavery in Kansas. Now, it is notorious that the first Legislative Assembly elected in Kansas was ultra pro-slavery—it is seen that with that body rested the power of prescribing the future qualifications of voters. Had that Assembly apprehended any danger from these men, would they not have altered and abridged the right of voting, originally conferred upon men not full citizens, but who had simply declared their intention to become such, and taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States? But they did no such thing, and we have it personally from Col. Whittle's own lips that the great majority of foreign born residents in the territory have gone and continue to go with the South in the struggles which divide the territory. Col. Whittle is a Southern man, the delegate to Congress who was ousted from his seat by the Black Republicans and recently re-elected by the people of Kansas.

What monstrous powers are conferred upon the Legislature of Kansas, as to constitute this terrible "Squatter Sovereignty!"—this foolish electioneering bug-bear to scare political children withal? Simply this: "That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

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not refuse to recognize at the same time the importance of the fact that the Northern Democracy, without the aid of the naturalized voters, would, more than once, have been powerless to afford and to maintain this protection on which the stability of the Union of the States has depended. The naturalized voters under Democratic organization, in return for the protection which they receive, have always been true to the Constitutional rights of the South. Let them to the Constitutional rights of the South. Let them be true to the just rights of their naturalized brethren, and the Northern Democracy will remain and be strengthened in the power to sustain certain and the Constitutional rights of their brethren of the slaveholding States against all combinations of deluded or unprincipled opponents.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your friend,

JOHN CADWALADER.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, and others, Committee, &c., Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. REID'S LETTER

PLEASANTVILLE, N. C., October 18, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, inviting me, on behalf of the Democratic Association of Wilmington, to be present at a mass meeting on the 22d instant, was duly received, and I deferred answering it till now, with the hope that I should be able to attend, but the weather has been so bad that I however regret that I shall not have the pleasure of being with you.

I agree with you as to the importance of the present period of our political affairs. The transpiring events, which have surrounded us for a few years, have sometimes caused me almost to despair of the continuance of the Union upon terms consistent with the honor and interest of a portion of the States of the Republic. With all my devotion to the Union, and loyalty to the Constitution, the proceedings of the last session of Congress drove me irresistably to the conclusion that it was the duty of Constitutional men to hope for the best, and be prepared for the worst. The Union is in danger! If the fanatical spirit, which has taken strong hold in the free States, is to control the action of the Government, and the Constitution and rights of the South are to be disregarded, of course, that of itself amounts to a dissolution of the Union, and we shall be governed by usurpation and force.

In the non-slaveholding States there is a large body of patriotic men, embracing much of the talent of those States, who respect and revere the Constitution, and are with the South in spirit and feeling—These men say the triumph of fanaticism at the North was only temporary, and that they will be able, with the aid of the South, to overcome and subdue it. The experiment is to be tried whether their hopes and expectations are, in this respect, to be realized.

The Constitutional men of the North and of the South form the great Constitutional Democratic party of the country, and upon its triumph probably depends the fate of the Union. That party presents James Buchanan, a pure and able statesman, as a candidate for the Presidency, and openly meets the great issue throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. It has an electoral ticket in every State, and, in this respect, differs from both of the other parties, thereby marking its nationality and evincing its devotion to principle. Refusing to fuse with other parties in States where it is in the minority, to such base presumptions. Solitary cases of corrupt and perjured judges and inspectors of elections have been found and will be found again, but in the main the purity of the ballot-box has been preserved. It is the ballot box, but outside, and far beyond the reach of the ballot box, where the fraud of intimidation and the fraud of violence have been committed.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1856.

The Democratic Celebration.

The Democrats of the Cape Fear country are decidedly the largest men in the United States, for on Wednesday night they made a show in procession that any man looking at them would have taken for at least fifteen hundred people, if not two thousand, yet the *Herald* of yesterday gravely informs us that there were probably four thousand. All we can say is, that one Democrat must take up as much room, and look as large, and carry as many heads and hands as four or five Know-Nothings, for had the crowd been a Know-Nothing crowd, the *Herald* could never have seen the end of it, and it would still have been marching in its dreams several thousand strong. We stood at the corner of Front and Red Cross streets, where the procession was wheeled, and we know that the whole number the *Herald* speaks about might have easily been taken from the line without being particularly noticed. But let all that pass. It is the fault of our neighbor's optics, which view all things Democratic as through a reversed telescope. The procession of Wednesday night was at least twice as large as any we have ever seen in Wilmington, and far superior in display. It was composed mainly of farmers. We marked many a well known face there from this and the adjoining counties. As for the transparencies, the burden and spirit of every motto was the Constitution and the Union, but the Constitution always first, and no Union worth preserving without the Constitution. They reflected the highest credit upon the committee of arrangements, and with the other matters got up for the occasion were all that could be desired.

As for the crowd at the corner, we estimated that according to obvious rules and precedents. We have seen building filled with people. We have known the exact number to a man—we have also known the exact area of the buildings; we compared such areas with the area occupied by the dense mass in the street on Wednesday night, and know that the estimate we made could not differ much from the exact number, and we never saw people in a building seated or standing so close as were the people crowding up to hear Mr. Venable.

We do not design to get into any controversy in regard to Mr. Venable's remarks, but would simply allude to that portion commented on by the *Herald*. Mr. Venable did not say that the immediate result of Fremont's election would be the extinction of slavery, with all its ruinous consequences. But he called attention to the inevitable result if submitted to—the inevitable degradation such submission would entail, and the duty of the South to maintain its rights at all hazards, to maintain them at once without waiting until it saw itself bound and fettered and resistance to oppression useless. As for Fremont he is but the stalking-horse, the mere effigy pushed forward by a party who openly avow that they do mean all that Mr. Venable charged, but that for the present they are content to aim at the establishment of a strictly and avowedly sectional supremacy as a vantage ground from which to operate for the accomplishment of their ultimate designs. As for what Mr. Venable said we listened to it attentively, our attention being especially called to it at the time by a gentleman who stood next to us, and we know that we have heard quite as strong expressions from speakers of all parties pending the exciting issues of the last few years. It is time for Southern men to speak out. It is time for the free men—the master race to hide their heads, or speak with bated breath. If there is a harm, it is not in the free and open expression of opinion, nor in full warning given to Southern men of what they may expect in certain contingencies, against the occurrence of which it is their duty to guard. There is an evil in the sufferance given to negroes in allowing them to crowd around stands at political meetings, as they are in the habit of doing. For this, all who have the control of negroes must feel that they themselves are to blame. The public authorities ought to see to it. Mr. Venable made a most capital speech, touching all the cords from grave to gay, from lively to severe. However we may have differed from Mr. Venable's course at one time, his speech here was that of true hearted Southern and a good Democrat.

People went down to the ground yesterday pretty much as it suited them, but they were there, a vast multitude, three-fourths of whom was from the country, thoughtful, earnest, attentive audience of grown men—voters. Many ladies were also there in carriages, and on the seats reserved for them.

The arrangements for the speaking were excellent. The day was fine, the shade pleasant, the crowd orderly, attentive and well pleased. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. D. Bellamy to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. McKoy, of Wilmington, and George, of Columbus, Secretaries. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting, and introduced to the audience Hon. Warren Winslow, the able representative of the Cape Fear District, who spoke as he always speaks, well and clearly, giving a history of party action, and reviewing in a masterly manner the present position of political affairs throughout the country. He paid a merited and eloquent tribute to the President of the United States for his ability, firmness and patriotism. Neither he nor his colleagues claimed any merit for the course they had pursued on the Army Appropriation Bill. They had simply done their duty, and for so doing they had been amply rewarded. North Carolina was the best of paymasters—she paid in advance by her majority in August, which had fallen upon the enemies of the South like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, while it had strengthened the hearts and armed the hands of her friends. Mr. Winslow referred to the Missouri Compromise—a compromise that never ought to have been made, and proceeded at length to elucidate the issues at present pending between parties, and to show that Buchanan alone could defeat Fremont—alone procure peace and safety to the South—alone avert the painful alternative of submission to insult and oppression on the one hand, or dissolution on the other.

Mr. Winslow introduced to the meeting Hon. L. O'B. Branch, who proceeded to deliver a most powerful address, based mainly upon facts derived from the history of the country. He proceeded to explode all the cant about the Missouri Compromise, the repeal of which was the excuse for the Fremont anti-slavery excitement at the North, aided and abetted by the declaration of the Know-Nothing platform, which denounces that repeal as reckless and unwise. Why, the North had first violated every compromise made from the time of the ordinance of 1787 up to the present time. By that ordinance, which prohibited slavery in the Northwest territory ceded by Virginia, it was stipulated that only so many non-slaveholding States should be formed out of said territory. That number had already been exceeded, and more States formed out of the same territory would be knocking at the doors of the next Congress with anti-slavery constitutions. He showed that the North had in the very year after the passage of the so-called compromise prohibiting slavery North of 36 degrees 20 minutes, refused to come up to the other part of that compromise in the admission of Missouri as a State with the institution of slavery, and it required all the influence of Mr. Clay and others to

carry that point, which, after all was mainly carried by Southern votes. The North—at least the Northern Whigs, had opposed the admission of Arkansas as a slave State although South of that parallel—they had uniformly treated the compromise as a nullity, and yet Southern men join in destroying its repeal as reckless and unwise, and the cause of all our difficulties.—He showed that the doctrines of popular sovereignty—the right of the people of every territory when forming a State Constitution, to decide for themselves the character of their own institutions, was the true doctrine—the Constitutional doctrine—the doctrine of perfect equality between the sections. He also showed that Mr. Buchanan was the only real competitor of Fremont, the only candidate who could crush this democratic spirit of fanaticism and aggression at the North, and that the throwing away of Southern support upon Mr. Fillmore could only give the appearance of division at the South without affording that gentleman the most distant shadow of a chance for an election. He invited all true lovers of their country and their section, to cast aside prejudices and come up manfully to the support of those who alone could do efficient service to either.

The Chairman next introduced to the meeting Col. Walter L. Steele of Richmond county, an old Line Whig who had the moral courage, the boldness and manliness to come forward to act with the Democratic party in defence of the South and of the Constitution. Col. Steele delivered a most able and telling speech, administering a caustic rebuke to those who, unable to meet the issues involved, resorted to the miserable subterfuge of impugning the motives of those whose arguments they were unable to answer.—They had denounced him as a renegade—a pretty accusation to come from a party composed of renegades, for were not seven-eighths of the adherents of the "American" party renegades from the old Whig party—they had not proclaimed both of the old parties in ruins and ruined by their own corruptions. What claim had Mr. Fillmore, as the nominee of that party, upon his allegiance; but even supposing for a moment that Mr. Fillmore was still a Whig, where was Andrew Jackson Donelson, whose vocation it had been to revile Mr. Fillmore while that gentleman was the head of a Whig administration. Such an amalgamation was unworthy of his respect or support. He might go into the antecedents of the candidates and the parties, and show how far preferable Mr. Buchanan was as the candidate to be voted for by the Southern people, but would confine himself to what is now before the people.—The Cincinnati Convention and its nominees alone plant themselves upon the plain issue of resistance to unconstitutional aggressions upon the rights of the States—they alone could bring together the national strength necessary to crush such aggressions—they alone had shown themselves able to do so, and they alone were worthy to receive the support of Southern freemen, and they ought to receive such support undividedly. He disposed of all the charges against Mr. Buchanan, summarily but effectually. There was a peculiar boldness and pointedness about Mr. Steele's remarks which were warmly responded to, and were only sorry that a larger number of the opposite party were not present to listen to him.

After Col. Steele had concluded, the Chairman, Dr. Bellamy, announced the fact that dinner was on the table, and extended a hearty invitation to all to partake of it. We found two long tables covered with a bountifully provided, well set, and well cooked dinner, embracing corned and fresh beef, ham, turkey, beef tongues, roast pig, vegetables, corn and loaf bread, pickles and condiments, pies, etc., etc., the whole tastefully arranged and set off with flowers. After all had partaken to their fullest satisfaction, a procession was formed to come up town where Hon. Thomas Ruffin and other gentlemen were to address them. In that procession there were neither boys nor negroes. It was a solid column of men—of voters, and although numbers did not join in it, it yet spoke for itself—all who chose could see it, and what and how vast it was, and no newspaper talk can make it less or greater. It was composed mainly of visitors.

When the assemblage had got properly placed, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, from Holmes' Balcony, introduced to the audience the Honorable Thomas Ruffin, Representative in Congress from the Newbern District. Mr. Ruffin prefaced his remarks by saying that he should not detain the meeting by a lengthy speech. He felt quite unwell and could only occupy the position of a laborer in a well-groomed field, picking up any stray grain which might have escaped the attention of the able gentlemen who had preceded him on that day, and on the previous night. He picked up some corn and substantial grains, however, and he used them with force and telling effect. The Democrats had been charged with having occasioned the present sectional difficulties, but this was all wrong. The Democrats had pursued the only true course to restore peace to the country and establish that peace on a solid foundation—the foundation of the Constitution—of perfect equality between all the States and the people of the States. No, the Democrats were not chargeable with these difficulties—difficulties for which the Know Nothing institution at the North was alone responsible. It could not have been forgotten how the enemies of the Democratic party at the South had rejoiced over the successes achieved over the Democrats in Northern States, nor how those successes had in fact proved themselves to have been nothing but abolition victories. To the operations of this institution in filling the Halls of our National Legislature with vile abolitionists the whole difficulty was attributable; such a set had never been seen there before—such a set he hoped never to see there again—a worse set or a viler set he would defy the internal regions themselves to produce. But it was said that the Democrats had done all this by repealing the Missouri Compromise. But what did the friends of Mr. Fillmore mean by all this denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.—If it was a wrong, as by their clamorous denunciations they would appear to think and have us believe, it was their evident duty to stand up for the re-imposition of that prohibition against the South. But they dared not to do so. They dared not carry out their own avowals to their legitimate results, showing plainly that they themselves lacked faith in their country, which would be most certainly promoted by going for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Of course, he made no appeal to those whose prejudices were superior to their patriotism—whose hatred to the Democratic party was greater than their love for their country. These he did not want nor expect.

A loud call was now made upon Joshua G. Wright, Esq., who presently appeared on the balcony and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Wright said that he did not appear there from any desire of making a public display. He had not sought to make any public avowal at this time, but he had been requested to do so, and being so requested, he availed himself of the opportunity to define the position which his sense of duty prompted him to assume at the present juncture in our national affairs, and with perfect success in getting up the beautiful dis-

order which, from first to last, in all its details and incidents, was a full and complete success. A succession of meetings, speeches and displays, long to be remembered. The very weather itself, proverbially unstable, seemed to have put on its brightest aspect, and been on its best behavior. From first to last, not a single accident or untoward event occurred to leave regrets for the future or mar the existing harmony. The total absence of liquor from the grounds was the most excellent feature, and elevated the tone of the whole occasion, and, in connection with the meetings, during the whole time, we did not notice a single drunken or disorderly person.

Too much credit cannot be given to the marshals and committee of arrangements. E. D. Hall, Esq., and his assistants, exerted themselves untiringly and with perfect success in getting up the beautiful dis-

play, as well as in the preservation of the perfect order and decorum which characterized the celebration throughout. Wm. T. Vann, Esq., and James M. Stevenson, Esq., were more than successful in their supervision of the getting up of the dinner, and our young friend, W. C. Fergus, Esq., had everything arranged to perfection at the ground, in the way of speakers' stand, seats for the audience, shed for the dinner, tables, etc. But, to particularize all who took an earnest part, would be to call over the names of every gentleman on the committee, and especially that of its worthy and efficient chairman, Miles Costin, Esq., who is never wanting when anything Democratic is on hand.

To Messrs. Kidder & Martin the thanks of the Committee are due for their courtesy in tendering the use of plumb and hands to assist in getting up the stand, etc., upon the ground, as also to the proprietors of the ground. Such acts of courtesy from members of an opposite party are pleasing to record. They are the green spots in the political field, showing that political antagonism does not necessarily induce personal animosity or interpose with the courtesies of life between political opponents. This is as it should be. The boat rigged up as a ship was kindly lent by B. W. Beery, Esq., and much of her tasteful arrangement was due to Captain George Walker.

But at last we must conclude this account, which is meagre and unsatisfactory as we know it to be, has still occupied more space than we can well afford.—Finally, we beg leave, on behalf of the Democratic Association of the town of Wilmington, to return our sincere thanks to those distinguished gentlemen from a distance who lent us their valuable aid on this occasion.

The following letters, among others, have been received from gentlemen invited to attend the meeting. The reputation of their distinguished writers will ensure them an attentive perusal. We have on file a number of others which will be found on the inside of this paper.

MR. CHAOOTE'S LETTER.

BOSTON, Oct. 4th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th ult., inviting me to a mass meeting to be held in Wilmington.

It would be most ungrateful to the honor of the invitation, and appreciate with what desirability it is for those who love and serve our native country, irrespective of party ties or antecedents, to meet and take counsel, and ponder upon her condition and prospects—the danger and the remedy. Holding a clear opinion that the geographical party is the party of patriotism and the party for the welfare of the Cincinnati Convention is the only way in which a private citizen can perform his share of that duty, I shall give that vote, and shall earnestly wish you success, but my engagements will wholly prevent my being with you.

I am, most truly, your, &c.

R. CHAOOTE.

MESRS. W. S. ASHE and other gentlemen, Committee, &c., &c., Wilmington, N. C.

JUDGE BUTLER'S LETTER.

STONELANDS, NEAR EGERTON, Oct. 8th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: My absence from home will account for my not having replied to your letter of the 27th ult., inviting me to be present at a "Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held at Wilmington on the 22d and 23d of this month, to take into consideration means for averting the impending danger." I will not make concessions to the "country's saviors." I shall hold with anxious solicitude the result in all the States, but to none more than North Carolina. As the birth-place and home of my ancestors, it has much of my admiration and affection.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.

JAMES L. ORR.

HON. W. S. ASHE and others, Committee, &c., Wilmington.

Four Days Later From Europe.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The Congressional vote of Ohio shows the election of eight Democrats to the next Congress and eight Republicans. This does not include Mr. Campbell's district, whose election will be contested by Mr. Vallandigham, on the ground of illegal voting.

ENGLAND.—The Bank of England has advanced the rates of discount to 7 per cent for bills of longer than two months, in consequence of advances from Paris, on Monday, the Bank of France had resolved not to admit notes for discount of more than sixty days, and to limit the advances on public securities to forty railway shares at 20 per cent.

The London Times says the effect of the measure adopted by the Bank of England is complete. All pressure for money, both at the banks and in the discount market, has subsided. Foreign exchanges have received a favorable impulse. The Bank of France is again purchasing gold. The final quotations of the French 3 per cent showed an improvement of 1.

Parliament has been prorogued from the 7th to the 12th of November.

FRANCE.—The rise in corn has been checked, and a decline is expected; as the crops exceed an average, and the foreign arrivals are ample.

The London Post's Paris correspondent, under date of the 7th, says: The Bourse rallied under the effect of the report that the Minister of Finance had restored public confidence in reference to the exaggerated rumors circulated for several days.

ITALY.—The latest accounts from Naples state that the King is less disposed than ever to make concessions. The expedition to Naples is still delayed, though events in that capital seem to leave no alternative.

MESSRS. LAWLESS, WHEELER, and FERGUSON, American citizens, having no connection with Nicaragua affairs, had been murdered by the natives.

Pennsylvania Election.—The Result.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—The official returns of all the counties except Elk and McKean have been received, showing a democratic majority for the canal commissioners of 2,877. Last year Elk county gave 114 democratic majority, and McKean gave 190 democratic majority on joint ballot.

The democrats are celebrating their victory with a torchlight procession this evening.

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Dates from Lawrence to the 14th have been received. The emigrants arrested at Plymouth have been released. Gov. Geary ordered them to disperse or leave the Territory, when they retired to different settlements. The arms found in their wagons were restored to them.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A COW.—At the Essex County Court of Common Pleas, in session at Lawrence, Mass., John H. Driscoll, on a charge of cruel treatment of a cow, was sentenced to ten months in the House of Correction.

EXACTION IN MINNESOTA.—We have a few returns of the election in Minnesota on the 14th inst., for members of the Territorial Legislature and local officers. The St. Paul Democrat says that the democratic commissioners of 2,877. Last year Elk county gave 114 democratic majority, and McKean gave 190 democratic majority on joint ballot.

The democrats are celebrating their victory with a torchlight procession this evening.

MORE FORGERIES.—Additional forgeries, perpetrated on Tuesday last, have come to light and show that the forger was more successful than was at first supposed. The Webster Bank paid a check for \$1,270, with the forged signature of Wm. A. Bangs, and the Union Bank paid a check for \$1,000, with the forged signature of E. E. Davison, wharfinger of Lewis' wharf. The total amount thus far known to have been secured by the forgers on Tuesday last is \$3,120.—*Boston Ledger*.

From Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

Three Days Later From Europe.

HALIFAX, Oct. 23.—The steamer Arabia, with three days later intelligence from Europe, arrived here this morning. Her Liverpool dates are to the 11th inst.

The steamer Atlantic arrived on the 9th.

News of this arrival is meager. The English Telegraph companies gave a banquet to Professor Morse, who has just succeeded in telegraphing a distance of two thousand miles at a rate of two hundred and ten signals per minute.

FRANCE.—The French 3 per cent, were quoted on Friday at 66 francs 80 centimes, showing a recovery of one-quarter.

ITALY.—The German papers report that the King of Naples has been induced to make certain concessions, and it was thought matters would be arranged amicably. Two English ships of war, under Admiral Dundas, remained at Ajaccio, and were expected to reach the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The French fleet, under the Grand Duke, is a guard of honor to the Queen Mother in her tour to Italy.

The Spanish fleet is to act as a police over the Spanish Islands. The Austrian squadrons will cruise in the Adriatic solely for exercise.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The French ambassador to the Swiss Confederation has interceded in behalf of the royalist prisoners at Neuchatel. It was believed that the federal government would acquiesce on the condition that the King of Prussia's reverence to his claim to the Principality.

The Danish papers announce the settlement of the Sound Dues question.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Cotton has advanced 1-16s. The various circulars quote fair qualities as improved most. Sales of the week 64,000 bales, including 1,800 bales on speculation, 5,500 bales for export. Fair Orleans 71, midland 69-16; Mobile 70-15; Barbadoes 67-16; fair Upland 64, midland 67-16; Stock 64-16 Stock at Liverpool \$40,000 bales, including 4,700 bales of 67-16 Stock at 10/- per bale.

Broadbents.—The weather has been very wet. Wheat is generally a bad high. Flour is generally in improved condition, to market the rights are, or blind folded, and the price of a bushel is 2s. 6d. 1/- per bushel.

Richardson, Spence & Co quote red Wheat 9s. 6d.; white Wheat 10s. 6d.; Western Canal Flours 30s. 6d.; mixed Corn 3s. 2d.; 9s. 9d.; white 3s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; yellow 3s. 2d.